

# THE CALEDONIAN.

By C. M. STONE & Co.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.



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## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The "forward movement" of the army of the Potomac, commenced last week, promised well, but the elements were against it, and after marching ten or twelve miles out through Virginia mud, the troops "about faced," and Saturday night the soldiers found themselves in their old camps, very tired and dirty, but in good spirits.

Another change has been made in commanders of the army of the Potomac. Gen. Burnside's resignation has been accepted by the President and on Monday morning the command of the army was transferred to Gen. Hooker. Gen. Burnside in his parting address to his troops says that during the short time which he has directed their movements no considerable advancement of our lines has been made, but it has demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance, that under more favorable circumstances would have accomplished great results. He urges them to be faithful to their country and the principles they have sworn to maintain. Counsels them to give the brave and skillful general who is now to command them, their full and cordial support and co-operation. He closes his address with an "especial farewell" to his long and tried associates of the 9th corps. His prayers are that God may be with you and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed.

Although Gen. Burnside has not been successful in moving our lines near Richmond, the people still believe in him and many of them will regret that he resigned. Certainly his great measure of success may be attributed in great measure to causes beyond his control. "Fighting Joe Hooker," who succeeds him in command, is every inch a soldier, popular with the army and has won his honors and rank by his military knowledge and skill displayed on the battle-field, rather than by political influence. May success attend him and may he be the man to lead the army of the Potomac "on to Richmond" and that, too, right speedily.

Gen. Sumner and Franklin have been relieved of their commands, that last named absolutely, and he will probably call for a court of enquiry. Gen. Franklin was in command of the right and Gen. Sumner of the left grand divisions of the army of the Potomac. The New York Times says that Gen. William F. Smith succeeds Gen. Franklin and Gen. Couch succeeds Sumner.

Notwithstanding the vile attempts of the democrats and their ruffian abettors to prevent an election of speaker in the New York assembly, an election was made on Monday by the choice of T. C. Callicott, a war democrat—but nominated and elected by the republicans. The scenes which have been enacted at Albany during the last two weeks would disgrace a meeting of brigands and buccanniers. A pen picture of one day's proceedings, though not by any means the worst one, will be found in another column. It is some satisfaction to know that a man has been forced upon the democrats more distasteful than any republican could be. A more exciting time may be expected on the election of a United States Senator.

The rebel pirate Alabama was last heard from at Galveston, Texas. She was in that harbor when the federal fleet arrived to recapture the town, and tried successfully to elude the old dodge of professing to be a British man-of-war. When the Alabama ran out she sank the federal steamer Hatteras and then ran away from the rest of the fleet.

It is said that the rebel iron-clad "Merri-mack," reported to be a failure, has recently been seen at the mouth of the James river. She would like no doubt, to catch some of our fleet, but if she comes to close quarters with the invincible iron-clad Patapsco, she will probably "catch a Tartar."

The sailing of a large fleet from Newbern, N. C., indicates that the anticipated movement against Wilmington and Charleston has commenced. The land forces are in readiness to co-operate, and we shall expect to hear that both of those cities are captured.

Gen. Butler is soon to resume command of the department of the Gulf. His headquarters will be at New Orleans and as much further up the Mississippi as he can force his way. He will be furnished with ample force to effect the much desired junction with Gen. McClelland, and not only to open but to keep open the Mississippi.

As soon as Gen. Butler arrives at New Orleans, Gen. Banks will proceed to carry out the original programme laid down for his expedition, namely, the invasion and possession of Texas, and the restoration of that state to the Union.

It is supposed that the federal forces on the Mississippi are again moving on Vicksburg. Gen. Grant's army sailed from Memphis and Helena on the 18th and 19th. The larger part of McClelland's army, together with Porter's gunboat fleet, have also followed down the river, and Banks and Farragut are expected to co-operate below Vicksburg, at least to the extent of reducing Port Hudson, and making a flank movement from that direction. Gen. Gorman left Helena several days before Grant's troops embarked, probably to break some important railroad connection.

nections of Vicksburg. The success of the iron-clads in the attack on the strong fortifications at Arkansas Post has given fresh confidence in their power to reduce the defenses of Vicksburg.

The government has been officially informed that all U. S. officers taken by the rebels after the 12th inst will be handed over to the governors of the states where captured for punishment under state laws, as guilty of stirring up insurrection of the slave population. As the punishment of this so-called crime is death, it follows that our officers are to be hung, if the threat is carried out. Should such be the case the government must retaliate or the army will break in pieces. No officer worth having will remain in the service of a government that cannot or will not avenge atrocities perpetrated upon such of their number as may be captured. Military men do not believe that Jeff Davis will dare execute his threat and thereby institute a system of murder which, in self defense, this government must follow, and one which will end only with the war.

The President is strongly urged to appoint Gen. Fremont Military governor of North Carolina, in place of Gov. Stanley, his friends claiming that he would draw around him an army of blacks equal in number to Foster's whole troops.

After a violent discussion, the bill to indemnify the President and other persons for the suspension of the privilege of the habeas corpus passed the senate on Tuesday.

Two captains of Stuart's command were captured within our lines last week. Important correspondence for the rebel army was found upon one of them. They will probably be hung as spies.

It is stated that Lieut. Van Dorn surrendered the gunboat Siddall, of which he was commander, in the most cowardly manner to the rebels who have been destroying our steamers on the Cumberland river. He did not fire a shot but hauled down his flag as soon as the batteries opened. Three transport steamers had been captured by the rebels just before the Siddall made her appearance, and the passengers assert that the rebels could have been driven away and the boats all saved had the officer commanding the gunboat possessed a loyal and courageous spirit.

The amended treaty of peace, friendship, commerce and navigation between the United States and the republic of Bolivia, is officially promulgated.

## Political Impressions in England.

Since the commencement of the rebellion, the American people have, until recently, had reason to believe that the sympathies of England—its government—its aristocracy—its merchants and manufacturers—in short, all classes—were strongly enlisted in favor of the rebels and against the cause which the North is engaged in defending. The London Times, and nearly all the leading journals have been against us—abusive so, while they have openly defended the South. Most unexpectedly to us, we have received within the last few weeks, the most cheering evidence that a great change is taking place in English sentiments. Meetings have been held in various cities and towns, numerously attended, for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the American government and people, in their efforts to put down a wicked rebellion. Several members of parliament, in addresses to their constituents, have defended the north amidst enthusiastic cheers. The working men of Manchester have united in an address to President Lincoln, expressing "their deep and heartfelt sympathy in his endeavors to preserve the union of that great and free country over whose destinies he has been elected to preside." A similar address has been adopted in Birmingham and other cities in England.

The Liverpool Post, which one year ago spoke disparagingly of our cause, uses the following language in relation to the London Times.

"THE ULTIMATE OUTRAGE.—The Times, for a long period has supported the southern cause by every argument ingenuity could suggest, and by every statement as easy and sanguine credulity could adopt. Southerners themselves have been startled by the vehemence of the Times' advocacy and the strength of its assertions. At length it has gone beyond bounds and overreached itself. King public will suffer his royal ear to be abused a good deal, but there are things to which he will not hearken, and which he must resist. The Times has actually gone the length of advocating slavery, or at least asserting that Christianity and the Bible say nothing against it, and this has proved too much for the mental stomach of the English people. On all sides indignant repudiation are heard. Nearly the whole press has raised its voice in denunciation of this Godless and illiterate doctrine. Unless we greatly mistake the signs of the times, a reaction will set in from this point. Men will begin to ask themselves what amount of confidence need be placed in a journal which, at its clients bidding, goes so far as to cast aside British prejudices in favor of freedom, and to justify slavery almost as boldly as Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the southern confederacy, could do."

The London Patriot, in relation to the Times' article, says, "A hiss of reprobation will rise up through the length and breadth of Christian England."

The London Morning Star of Jan 10 says, "There are signs that in England the forces of moral power are coming round strongly to the side of the government that has dared to confront the Slaveocracy even in the loyal states."

We are not so credulous as to believe that these sentiments are held by the aristocracy of England to any considerable extent, or that the wealthy manufacturers and merchants of the Kingdom, as a class, participate in these expressions; but we believe that the popular sentiment, as expressed by the middle and laboring classes, together with the now almost unanimous views of the members of the dissenting churches, will exert an influence upon Parliament, at its approaching session, that will be fruitful of important results, favorable to the American Union.

TAKE COURAGE.—We hope there is not a reader of our columns who will fail to peruse the article by Mr. Eddy in this number. It is an encouraging, hopeful look at the war, and such an one as all loyal and patriotic men should cherish. Trust in God and take courage.

## The Curse of Partisanship.

Gen. Fitz John Porter has been tried by a court martial at Washington on charges preferred by Gen. Pope, as follows:

Disobedience of orders.  
Retreating from the enemy without cause.  
Failure to aid his associate generals in action.

Unnecessary slowness by delays and allowing the enemy to know his movements and to take advantage of his knowledge.

Every charge but the last (which was abandoned by the Judge Advocate) was sustained by the court and ratified by the President. In other words, Gen. Porter was found guilty of all the charges preferred against him, and he was disgraced and dismissed from the service. The court consisted of the following officers, all West Pointers: Maj. Gen. Hunter, presiding; Maj. Gen. Hitchcock, Brig. Gens. Rufus King, Prentiss, Ricketts, Casey, Garfield, Buford and Morris, with Col. Holt, the Judge Advocate General, as Judge Advocate.

A fair trial or more able counsel no officer ever had. Notwithstanding this, the Boston Post, the N. Y. World, the Boston Courier, and kindred southern sympathizers, are most bitter against the administration, charging upon the Republicans for the condemnation and disgrace of Porter. They might with just as much propriety condemn the administration for the Virginia mud.

The trouble is just here: Gen. Porter is a firm friend of Gen. McClelland, Gen. McClelland is the democratic champion and candidate for high official position; and no matter what the government may or may not do, these Northern apologists for the South are bound to find fault. That is the way they serve their masters. We hope they will soon get their reward!

From our Special Correspondent.

## ENCOURAGEMENT.

BY REV. HIRSH EDDY.

In the midst of darkness which may be felt, gloom which hangs like a pall over the nation, and terror which makes strong men tremble, it is important to find encouragement if any is to be found. The people must be encouraged. This is the more important in our government inasmuch as the result in this gigantic struggle for nationality depends upon the people. If the people are courageous, we shall—*mud* win. This is absolutely certain. There is no bravery and military prowess where there is no encouragement. And if there is encouragement it is not apprehended, and it is not seen and felt, it is as though there were none at all. By not finding the true ground of encouragement a good and mighty cause may be fearfully imperilled, and finally ruined. The people must be encouraged from the press and pulpit—from the platform and the book.

In this dark hour there is light in the heavens—light there is in the binacle of the national ship. Let all hands be piped on deck, every man at his post, a strong, honest arm at the helm, a keen eye in the look-out, rigging filled with men, and although the seas hiss the heavens, the grand old ship will outstride the storm.

1. The tempest cannot last always, and such is its present fury it cannot last long.  
2. God Almighty is on the throne, and rides Himself on the storm, he may hear His voice amidst the roar of the elements. He walks upon the foaming waters.  
3. All history has shown Him to be on the side of the Right—on the side of the oppressed, and He fights against the wrongdoer. This He is doing now. The bolts of His wrath are bursting among the rebels. God is now fighting for the Right. Doubt it not.

4. There is progress. Where were Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Southern Louisiana, the commercial metropolis of rebellion, a year ago? Where was Western Virginia? The federal government has enough now in her hands and which she can retain with all ease, to make the Confederacy a perfect failure. The Confederacy is a failure without the Mississippi. She will accept no peace without the border states. She cannot regain what she has lost of them. You cannot say that the South has gained a single inch of territory, but our forces are now in the very heart of rebellion. Saying nothing of our conquests she must expel us or she herself is conquered.

5. Right is on our side. Who dares say No? The South are engaged in a "devilish evangelism." They are propagating a system of wrong, theft, murder, adultery, soul-murder at the point of the bayonet. They have emboldened on their banner now drip with the blood of two hundred thousand free men: "Slavery the corner-stone of the Confederacy." They have thus unheated the sword for the devil, and are doing his work. On the other hand, we have broken the shackles of three millions of the slaves, and are about to charge our Dahlgrens, and rifled cannon with the bloody fragments, and in the name of God hurl them into the ranks of the rebels. Will the God of nations forsake us? He cannot. His right arm will strike for the government which He has given us, and His arm will strike for the oppressed whose prayers have sounded through the heavens for generations. We cannot fail. As an *abandonist* I am satisfied. The glory of the morning is kindling in the East. The great grand work has commenced. It cannot stop. The songs of freedom are already ringing in my ear. An exodus has commenced—the grandest in history. As a patriot I feel assured. This Union is to stand as the proudest national monument in history.

6. And now we might despair if there was a lack of men and means, but it is an overwhelming consideration that near a million of men with no lack of the munitions of war, are marching through rebellion ready to die for the good and holy cause. Did ever any such case of good fortune?

Be of good courage and wait a little.

Fitz John Porter, having been cashiered for willful disobedience to the commands of his superior officer, thereby causing a severe defeat to the Union army, is tendered a public reception by the common council of New York. Does any one doubt that this same common council would also make haste to feast Jeff Davis, if they had a convenient and safe opportunity?—*Freeman*.

## From Convalescent Camp.

NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP, Va., Jan 23, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just received the Caledonian of the 16th inst., in which I notice a letter from G. S. in relation to this camp, who is desirous of information. Perhaps I was not sufficiently explicit in my former letters, and if I had been a little more personal in regard to the officers of this camp, I might have given better satisfaction. But if any who are desirous to know why I did not give the names of officers who are blameable, if he will read the 6th Article of War perhaps he can guess.

I will answer a few of G. S.'s questions as they are such as many might ask with good reason. The reason why a list of men with what they needed, could not be given, is, the men would rather suffer than have it published all over the state, that he had no socks, a pair of drawers or shirt. The thing was tried, but as soon as the men found what it was for, they utterly refused to tell what they wanted. Men that will not tell their intimate friends what they want, wouldn't be very likely to wish the public to know it.

In regard to men selling their clothing to "satisfy a greedy desire for pie," I would say it was not really for the want of food, but because, with the exception of bread, their rations were delivered to them uncooked and they had no wood to cook them with. Why men should sell clothing and then freeze, I can answer only by asking the question, Why will men spend every cent of their wages when there is apparently no need for it? get trusted what they can? in a word, why are there so many thoughtless men, not to use a harsher term, say fools for instance, in the world? Some men's appetites are stronger than everything else, if not why do we have so many drunkards? men that will sell the last morsel of food out of their children's mouths to gratify appetite. My statement in regard to the wants of the men were not colored in the least.

In regard to Col. Belknap, I think he is a man that means to do his duty; whether Sergt. Collins ever expressed a different opinion I cannot say, but I have heard him say the same thing that I have said and think he will now. In regard to the officers over him, it would not be proper or safe for me to name them. I being a soldier and subject to the rules and regulations of the army, I should be very glad to do so if it was really my duty as an obedient soldier.

There are many reasons why men suffer in camp; some men are tyrannical, and care nothing for the sufferings of others. Some are incompetent for the position which they fill, and of course do their duty imperfectly or worse than if they did not do it at all; others are thoughtless and careless, and apparently seem to care but little for their own comfort and enjoyment. Then, ask some one, why are not these men removed, and new ones put in their places? For the reason that the commanding officer cannot remove men from idle rumor, or complaints of the men. Either the men must get up a proper petition signed by a sufficient number which by officers in the regular army and many of the volunteer army, would be treated as a design to get up an insurrection—and then the commanding officer must call a board of inquiry and have it investigated. Everything in the army has to go through so many forms that it deters many from doing that, which if it promised a quicker and more just decision in the end, would be of more resort to.

At present Col. Belknap is away on furlough, and Lieut. Saml. McKelvey of Gen. Hentzelman's staff is in command. Which ever he is a better man than Col. Belknap, I cannot tell at present.

While I write this, the Vermont boys most of whom, who were in this camp are now in their own state where they can be well cared for.

## The Magazine.

THE CONTINENTAL contains an excellent and important article from the pen of Hon. Robert J. Walker upon "Our National Finances," also a stirring speech from the same (delivered at a great Union meeting at Natchez, Miss., in 1863, against "nullification and secession," both of which are worthy of attentive perusal. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton writes on "The Consequences of the Rebellion," John Stahl Peterson on "American Destiny," and Mr. Lincoln's private secretary, John G. Nicolay, discusses "The Sioux War." The number has also lighter reading for those who prefer that kind of literature and is, altogether, most excellent and valuable reading for the times. Published for the Proprietors by John F. Trow, New York, at \$3.00 per annum.

THE ATLANTIC for February comes richly laden with excellent and attractive reading. Some of the articles and authors are as follows: Sovereigns and Sons, by C. C. Hazewell; Under the Pear Tree, by Mrs. Hopkinson; Threnody by the author of "Charles Austerlitz"; The Utility and the Futility of Apophorisms, by Wm. R. Alger; Shelley, by a son of Leigh Hunt; The Test, by Bayard Taylor; The Preacher's Trial, by C. A. Rose; The Ghost of Little Jacques; Boston Hymn, by R. W. Emerson; The Siege of Cincinnati, by T. B. Read; Jane Austen, by Mrs. Waterston; The Proclamation, by J. G. Whittier; The Law of Costs, by D. A. Rose; The Chasseurs a Pied, by W. J. Rose; Latest Views of Mr. Bigelow, by James Russell Lowell. The Siege of Cincinnati is a vivid description of the exciting scenes in that city, when Bragg made his raid to the banks of the Ohio, and justly commends the vigor and generalship of Gen. Wallace. The Law of Costs discusses the conditions upon which alone Free Institutions can be preserved. Published by Ticknor & Field, Boston, at \$3 a year.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February sustains its reputation as the oldest and best lady's book in the country. The fine plate, "The Duet," is an excellent work of art, and is accompanied by a story by Miss Frost. The fashions are as gay as ever, and the illustrations numerous. The Lady's Book seems to be hard times. It can still be had, single subscriptions for \$3, and in clubs still cheaper. Published at Philadelphia, by L. A. Godey.

## Letter from Illinois.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 19, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—In the outset of this letter I will correct an error into which I fell in my last. I stated the number of Republicans elected to Congress in this state at the November election, to be six—it was in fact but five. I omitted to mention as a man of note, the member elected for this (the 21st) district, Col. J. F. Farnsworth, the distinguished commander of the 8th Illinois cavalry. This corps has been attached to the army of the Potomac throughout the arduous campaign in the Peninsula, Eastern Virginia and Maryland, under McClelland, Pope and Burnside, and I only echo the voice of the army and the country when I say that for bravery, activity and daring, it has no superior, if it has an equal among all our volunteer troops. It has seen abundance of hard service in the campaigns alluded to, so that its strength has been considerably reduced; but it has never been surprised or defeated. It is more than a match, in every respect, except in the mere matter of riding, for any equal number of Stewart's notorious rebel cavalry corps. Several of the men of the 8th belong to this city.

We are just beginning to get satisfactory details of the battle, or rather series of battles, of Murfreesboro, in which our 74th was engaged. Letters from Col. Marsh and other officers, as well as privates, have just been received, some of which are published in our city papers. All agree in saying that the 74th, though belonging to the right wing under McCook, which experienced so serious a disaster on December 31, and though a raw regiment, commanded by inexperienced officers and never before under fire, save in a few preliminary skirmishes, behaved with admirable gallantry. Although the troops on its right were by the suddenness and vigor of the rebel onset, completely routed and driven back, it never retreated until ordered to retreat, and no farther than ordered. It met of course with some casualties. Capt. Ward of our city was severely, but it is thought not fatally wounded. One other captain was wounded. The latest accounts represent the loss of the regiment at 8 killed and 35 wounded, and about an equal number missing. Among the killed was a very exemplary young man of this city, who belonged to Capt. Ward's company, the Y. M. C. Association Co. and who, as well as his captain, belonged to the 1st congregational church here. The young man was respectfully connected and is greatly lamented by all who knew him.

The Legislature of this state is now in session at Springfield. They have already filled the vacancy in the U. S. Senate occasioned by the death of S. A. Douglas, by the election of Wm. A. Richardson, a Democrat, probably not the best nor the worst of the class that aspired to the place. The Republicans voted for our excellent Governor Yates; but they are in a decided minority in both branches of the Legislature. By the way, the message of Gov. Yates, at the opening of the session, is a most admirable document, full of important statistical information, showing the unexampled career which the state is running in population, in wealth and in all the elements which constitute a great and prosperous people. I intended to embody in this letter some of the facts which shadow forth this wonderful development; but want of space compels me to limit myself to one only, that is, the increase of our metropolis, Chicago. A recent census shows the population of that city to be about 137,000. I think equal to that of New York in 1820. The success of the Democracy in this, and two or three other great states last fall, apparently unexpected, seems to have so related the leaders that they are fairly beside themselves. Nothing is too daring and reckless for them to venture upon. Sympathy with treason, opposition to the war in which we are engaged to put down rebellion against the Government and the integrity of the Union, are rearing their horrid head even in Northern Illinois. The Chicago Times, which assumes to give tone to the party, has become thoroughly revolutionary and talks out treason without disguise. It has recently attacked, in the bitterest manner, New England, her institutions—religious and civil, her Puritan character, her inhabitants, and even the men of New England so thickly scattered over the whole West. It assailed a large number of the clergymen of Chicago because they reflected the spirit and temper of New England. In short that paper came out boldly for a reconstruction of the Union, leaving the New England states out entirely. You will scarcely believe it, but it is true that this precious scheme was put forth by a renegade son of Vermont.

Then, on the assembling of the Legislature at Springfield, the same spirit showed itself in an unmistakable manner—Democratic caucuses were held evening after evening, in which the most revolutionary speeches were made to applauding hearers and it really seemed to a calm looker-on, as if these traitors were determined to rush Illinois out of the Union at once, and range her under the banner of Jeff Davis. But fortunately these men reckoned without their host. The rational folk of the party began to reflect on this course as utter madness. They began to renege and finally to denounce the conduct of these fire-brands. Whether these men mean all the treason they talk has been doubted by some. They mean mischief of some sort beyond a doubt; they are bitterly hostile to the President's emancipation proclamation, that most beneficial act of the age—they oppose restrictions upon the spread of slavery in our Territories—they are opposed to coercing rebels—they would reconstruct the Union in such a way as to bring the Confederate states in and leave the New England states out; their power for mischief is not equal to their will. We have a loyal executive who is armed with the veto, and who will take care that none of the mad projects of the pro-slavery Democracy shall be carried into effect.

This section of the state as everybody knows is eminently loyal. Secession sympathizers are very scarce among us; but yet there are a few of the worst sort. Some of them were exulting in the anticipation that Gov. Seymour would in his message to the

Legislature of New York, come out boldly for peace with the rebels and war with the Administration, and that he would recall the New York troops from our armies. That document came and though full of mean partisan sentiments, it did not quite come up to the expected standard.

Your readers most of them have doubtless heard of the celebrated baptist preacher, Elder Knapp, who resides a few miles from this city, on his farm. He often preaches in town. His is a rough, sledge-hammer kind of eloquence which is very effective. He always goes straight to the point, without any periphrases. A recent anecdote of him is characteristic. On some occasion of a gathering in this city, perhaps it was at Thanksgiving time, he was called upon to make a prayer, which he did, when he used the following language: "O Lord save us from the Devil, from the Seesh and from the Democrats." The patriotic elder of course meant that kind of Democrats of which I have been speaking. Elder Knapp's enemies accuse him of dishonesty, arising from extreme patriotism. They attribute to him, I suppose, a duo-unity of faults, much like that good Eastern lady who was much attached to her pastor, whom she was afraid of losing by reason of some moral failings, when she declared he was a most excellent man, with, so far as she knew, but a single fault, which was that he was a little apt to be cross when drunk.

Our winter here so far has been the most open and mild I have ever known. We have had no snowing and the mercury has only descended below zero and then only four degrees below. Farmers were plowing at Christmas and for many days this month plowing was practicable. Within two or three days, they have had from one and a half to two and a half feet of snow at Louisville and Cincinnati, while we have had none at all.

## Occidental.

### The Russian Disgrace at Albany.

On Saturday the New York Assembly Chamber, at Albany, pending the election of speaker—for whom ninety-one ballots had previously been had—presented a scene of great confusion. On the ninety-first ballot there was a tie, one vote scattering. The assembly proceeded to another ballot, when Mr. Fields of New York, who has done about all the speaking of the session, made another speech, requesting to be excused from voting, and refused to stop on points of order being raised. The telegraphic accounts of the scene says:

"The galleries were in a terrible uproar all the efforts of the officers to restore order failing to produce the slightest effect upon the obstreperous ruffians who had congregated there to listen to their file-leader on the floor."

The turmoil having finally become unendurable and the transaction of business impossible, Mr. Moulton (Dem.) of Montgomery county moved the appointment of a committee of three members to wait upon Gov. Seymour and ask his protection for the assembly.

This motion was carried, and Messrs. Sherwood, Davis and Brand were appointed as such committee. They withdrew immediately to seek an interview with the Governor.

After the departure of the committee, confusion was worse confounded in the chamber. Fields declaring that no election should take place until Sunday.

The clerk having occasion to leave the chair temporarily, Mr. Murphy was voted in as chairman, when a fearful commotion ensued, and some members threatened to draw their pistols. Finally the clerk came in and took the chair. After charges had been made of bribery and corruption against Mr. Callicott, (Dem.) the Republican candidate for speaker, and much turmoil and disorder, the election was adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

THE DISGRACE OF GEN. PORTER.—The testimony in the case of Gen. Porter was received by Judge Holt and prepared for the President, when Mr. Lincoln approved of the finding of the Court in the following words:

"The foregoing proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of Major General Fitz John Porter, are approved and confirmed, and it is ordered that the said Fitz John Porter be, and he is hereby cashiered and dismissed from the service of the United States as a major general of volunteers, and as colonel and brevet brigadier general in the regular service of the United States and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States."

## ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

The Boston Journal gives a biographical sketch of the Pirate Semmes. The only remarkable feature about his career, previous to the Rebellion, is that he had been spending his living out of the government since boyhood—getting thirty years' pay for ten years' service. Yet Semmes found the Federal Government so horribly "oppressive" and "odious" that he made haste to join its enemies and assist in the work of destroying it.

At the late battle near Murfreesboro the Federals lost 1474 killed, 6813 wounded and 2000 prisoners.

Experiments are constantly going on at the navy yard in New York with 11 and 15 inch guns. A temporary turret has been erected, to practice firing guns in it. It is found that no iron plating will withstand the heavy guns, and for this reason, among others, it is not probable that any more ironclads than those already building will be constructed for.

DISCONTINUED.—The Democratic Republican at Haverhill having lived to the age of 34 years, has suspended to the pressure of the times and suspended operations.

AN ELEGANT EXTRACT.—The Union Democrat of last week has the following editorial item:

"Rev Dr. Beecher recently died at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 87. He was an able, and for aught we know, a good man, notwithstanding the brood of vipers he fathered."

The above is a fair sample of the spirit of the Breckinridge democratic spirit as evinced towards any one who is loyal and true to his country and his God. Let the reader peruse the above extract again and consider that it is written about one of the first families in talent and moral worth of this or any other age.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, was re-elected on Thursday to the United States Senate.

A skeleton of a man was found in Londonderry, N. H., on the 21st inst. A rope was found suspended from a tree over the skeleton. The clothes were decayed, and the flesh had entirely disappeared. There is no clue to his identity.

## Cambridge Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1863.

At market 1078 Cattle, mostly Berries and 00. Scores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one two and three year olds.  
Prices.—Market Beef—Extra \$6.75 to \$7.00; first quality \$6.00 to \$6.50; second do. \$5.00 to \$5.50; third do. \$4.00 to \$4.50; ordinary. Working Oxen—\$4.00 to \$5.00; Cows and Calves—\$3.00 to \$3.40; Yearlings—\$2.00 to \$2.50; Two Year Olds—\$1.50 to \$2.00; Three Year Olds—\$1.00 to \$1.50; Sheep and Lamb—2400 at market. Extra and selectings, \$5.00 to \$6.00; in fat, \$4.00 to \$4.50.  
Swine—at market.  
Hides—\$3 a lb. per lb.  
Calf Skins—\$8 a lb. per lb.  
Tallow—\$2.00 to \$2.25; common \$1.50 to \$1.75; Tallows—\$1.50 to \$1.75; Vreal Calves—from \$2 to \$3.00.

REMARKS.—Owing to the soft weather and a large supply of stock, prices on all kinds were lower. Sheep from 25 to 50 cents per ewe, and sheep half 50 cents per head lower last week.

## BOSTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES—Jan 28, 1863.

Flour.—Lard, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; St. Louis super, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Extra family, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Choice extra, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Medium, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; White, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2.  
Wheat, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Rye, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Corn, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Oats, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Barley, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Potatoes, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Beans, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Peas, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Lentils, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Chickens, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Turkeys, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Ducks, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Geese, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Swine, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Hogs, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Sheep, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Lambs, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Cattle, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Oxen, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Horses, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Mules, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Donkeys, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Pigs, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Rabbits, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Cats, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Dogs, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Birds, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Fish, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Shell, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Fruits, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Vegetables, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Spices, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Herbs, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Flowers, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Seeds, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Grains, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Oils, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Vinegar, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Wine, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Beer, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Ale, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Spirits, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Liqueurs, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Cigars, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Tobacco, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Soap, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Candles,